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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1803.

[VOLUME XVIII.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.

The following report was laid before the House of Representatives, on Tuesday last.

In obedience to the directions of the act, supplementary to the act, entitled "An act to establish the Treasury Department," the Secretary of the Treasury respectfully submits the following

REPORTS AND ESTIMATES.

The annual net proceeds of the duties on merchandise & tonnage had in former reports, been estimated at nine millions five hundred thousand dollars. That estimated revenue, predicated on the importations of the years immediately preceding the late European war, and on the ascertained ratio of decrease of the population of the United States, appears from the experience of the two last years, to have been under-rated. The net revenue arising from that source, which accrued during the year 1802, exceeds ten millions one hundred thousand dollars. The revenue which has accrued during the two first quarters of the present year, appears from the best estimate that can now be formed, to have been only fifty thousand dollars less than that of the two corresponding quarters of the year 1802; and the receipts in the Treasury, on account of the same duties, during the year ending on the 30th of September last, have exceeded ten millions six hundred thousand dollars.

Those facts afford satisfactory evidence that the wealth of the United States increases in a still greater ratio than their population, and induce a belief that this branch of the public revenue may now be safely calculated at 10 millions of dollars.

From the statement (A) it will appear that the same revenue for the two last years of the late European war, (1800 and 1801) calculated at the present rate of duties, averaged 11,600,000 dollars a year; but although it might with some degree of probability be supposed that the renewal of hostilities will again produce a similar increase, no inference from that period is drawn in this report in relation to the revenue of ensuing years.

The statement (B) shows the several species of merchandise on which the duties on importations were collected during the year 1802; the portion of that revenue which was derived from drawbacks, and that which arose from the extra-duty on merchandise imported in foreign vessels.

Although the sales of the public lands during the year ending on the 30th day of September last were affected by the situation of the western country; two hundred thousand acres have been sold during that period; and as it appears from the statement (C) that, independent of future sales, the sums already paid to the receivers, together with those which, exclusively of interest, fall due during the three ensuing years amount to 1,250,000 dollars, the annual revenue arising from the proceeds of those sales, cannot be estimated at less than four hundred thousand dollars.

The extension of post-roads, and the acceleration of the mail, whilst diffusing and increasing the benefits of the institution, have, as an object of revenue, rendered it less productive. The receipts from that source have amounted, during last year, to 27,000 dollars; but as neither these, nor those arising from some other smaller incidental branches, are of sufficient importance to affect any general result, the whole existing revenue of the United States will be computed at only ten millions four hundred thousand dollars.

The permanent annual expenses of government which, under existing laws, must be defrayed out of that revenue, amount to nine millions eight hundred thousand dollars; to wit:

1. The annual appropriation of 7,300,000 dollars, for the payment of the principal and interest of the debt; of which about three millions and an half are at present applicable to the discharge of the principal, and the residue to the payment of interest.

2. The current expenses of government which, according to the estimates for the year 1804, consists of the following items, viz.

For the civil department and all domestic expenses of a civil nature, 791,000

For expenses attending the intercourse with foreign nations, including the permanent appropriation for Algiers, and all other expenses relative to the Barbary powers, 134,000

For military and Indian departments, 875,003

For the naval establishment, calculated on the supposition that two frigates & four smaller vessels shall be kept in commission, 650,000

2,500,000

9,800,000

And deducted from the permanent revenue of 10,400,000

Leave a surplus revenue of, 600,000

Six hundred thousand dollars applicable to other objects.

The following extraordinary resources and demands not being of a permanent nature, are not included in that calculation, to wit.

The specie in the Treasury, which, on the 30th day of

September last, amounted to 5,800,000 dollars.

The arrears of the direct tax, estimated at 250,000

The outstanding internal duties amounting to near 400,000

And the sum which will be repaid to the United States, on account of advances heretofore made in England for the prosecution of claims; estimated at 150,000

Constituting an aggregate of 6,600,000

More than six millions, six hundred thousand dollars, which, after reserving the sum which it is necessary to keep in the treasury, will be sufficient to discharge the demands due on account of the convention with Great Britain, and amounting to 2,664,000 dollars.

Sundry extraordinary expenses in relation to the conventions with France and Great Britain, estimated at 100,000

The loan obtained from the state of Maryland, for the City of Washington, amounting to 200,000

And also to pay two millions, 2,000,000

dollars. 4,964,000

of dollars on account of the purchase of Louisiana; being the same sum which was reserved for the purposes contemplated by the law of the last session, appropriating that amount for the extraordinary expenses attending the intercourse with foreign nations.

It appears by the estimate (D) that during the year ending on the 30th September last, the payments from the treasury on account of the public debt, have amounted to

Dollars 3,096,700

Which, together with the increase of specie in the treasury during the same period, amounting to 1,320,000

4,416,700

makes an actual difference in favor of the United States of more than four hundred thousand dollars during that year.

The payment on account of the principal of the public debt, from the first day of April, 1801, to the 30th day of September, 1803, have amounted as appears by the estimate (E) to

dollars. 9,924,004

The specie in the treasury, on the first day of April, 1801, amounted to 1,794,000

And on the 30th day of September, 1803, to 5,860,000

Making an increase of 4,066,000

Those two items constitute an aggregate of dollars 13,990,004

From which deducting the extraordinary resource arising from the sales of the bank shares, which produced 1,287,600

Leaves for the amount of the true difference 12,702,404

in favor of the United States, for that period of two years and an half, a sum of twelve millions, seven hundred thousand dollars.

From that view of the present situation of the financial concerns of the United States, it seems that the only question which requires consideration is, whether any additional revenues are wanted in order to provide for the new debt, which, if Congress shall pass the laws necessary to carry the treaty with France into effect, will result from the purchase of Louisiana.

The sum which the United States may have to pay, by virtue of that treaty, amounts to fifteen millions of dollars, and consists of two items—1st, 11,250,000 dollars, payable to the government of France, or to its assignees, in a stock bearing an interest of six per cent. payable in Europe, and the principal of which will be discharged at the treasury of the United States, in four instalments, the first of which shall commence in the year 1818—2dly, a sum which cannot exceed, but may fall short of 3,750,000 dollars, payable in specie, at the treasury of the United States, during the course of the ensuing year, to American citizens having claims of a certain description on the government of France.

It has already been stated that two millions of dollars may be paid from the specie now in the treasury, on account of the last item; and the whole amount of the new debt which may be eventually created, cannot therefore exceed thirteen millions of dollars, the annual interest of which is equal to 780,000 dollars; but on account of commissions, and variations of exchange, will be estimated at eight hundred thousand dollars.

The existing surplus revenue of the United States will, as has been stated, be sufficient to discharge six hundred thousand dollars of that sum, and it is expected that the net revenue collected at New-Orleans will be equal to the remaining two hundred thousand dollars.

That opinion rests on the supposition that Congress shall place that port on the same footing as those of the United States; so that the same duties shall be collected there, on the importation of foreign merchandise as are now by law levied in the

United States; and that no duties shall be collected either on the export of produce or merchandise from New Orleans to any other place; nor on any articles imported into the United States from the ceded territories or into those territories from the United States.

The statements F, G, H, exhibit the annual exports and imports of the United States to and from Florida and Louisiana, from the years 1799, 1802; and the statement (G) particularly shows that the exportation from the Atlantic states to those colonies, of articles not of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, amounted for the years 1799, 1800, and 1801, to 6,622,189 dollars; making an average of more than two millions two hundred thousand dollars, of foreign articles, liable to pay duty, annually imported into Florida and Louisiana from the United States alone.

It is ascertained that the exportations from the United States to Florida are so riding that that statement may be considered as applying solely to New-Orleans; and it is also known that almost the whole of those importations were consumed within that colony, and that during the war the supplies from the United States constituted by far the greater part of its imports.

From thence it results that the annual importations into the ceded territory, of articles destined for the consumption of its own inhabitants, and which will under the revenue laws of the United States, be liable to pay duty, may safely be estimated at two millions five hundred thousand dollars; an amount which, at the present rate of duties, will yield a revenue of about 350,000 dollars. From that revenue must be deducted 150,000 dollars, for the following items, viz.

1st. The amount of duties on a quantity of sugar and indigo equal to that which shall be imported from New-Orleans into the United States; as those articles being imported free from duty, will diminish by so much the revenue now collected in the ports of the United States. The whole amount of sugar exported from New-Orleans is less than 4,000,000 of pounds, and that of indigo is stated at about 30,000 pounds. Supposing (which on account of that exemption, is not improbable) that the whole of those articles should hereafter be exported to the United States, the loss of the revenue will be about 100,000 dollars.

2d. No increase of expense in the Military Establishment of the United States, is contemplated on account of the acquisition of territory; but the expenses of the civil administration of the province and those incident to the intercourse with the Indians, are estimated at 30,000 dollars; leaving for the net revenue derived from the Province, and applicable to the payment of the interest of the new debt, 200,000 dollars, as above stated.

The only provisions which, if that view of the subject be correct, appear necessary, and are respectfully submitted, are

I. In relation to the stock of 11,250,000 dollars to be created in favor of the government of France or of its assignees.

That that debt be made a charge on the Sinking Fund, directing the Commissioners of the fund to apply so much of its proceeds as may be necessary for the payment of interest and reimbursement or redemption of the principal, in the same manner as, by the existing laws, they are directed to do in relation to the payment of interest and discharge of the principal of the debt now charged on that fund.

That so much of the duties on merchandise and tonnage as will be equal to seven hundred thousand dollars, being the sum wanted to pay the interest of that new stock, be added to the annual permanent appropriation for the Sinking Fund; making, together with the existing appropriation, eight millions of dollars, annually applicable to the payment of the interest and principle of the public debt.

And that the said annual sum of eight millions of dollars remain thus pledged and be vested in the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund in trust for the said payments, until the whole of the existing debt of the United States, and of the new stock, shall have been reimbursed or redeemed.

As a sum equal to the interest accruing on the new stock will thus be added to the sinking fund, the operation of that fund, as it relates to the extinguishment of the existing debt, will remain precisely on the same footing as has been heretofore provided by Congress. The new debt will neither impede nor retard the payment of the principal of the old debt; and the fund will be sufficient, besides paying the interest on both, to discharge the principal of the old debt, before the year 1818, and that of the new, within one year and an half after that year.

II. In relation to the American claims the payment of which is assumed by the convention with France:

That a sum not exceeding 3,750,000 dollars inclusive of the two millions appropriated by a law of the last session of Congress for defraying the extraordinary expenses incident to the intercourse with foreign nations, be appropriated for the payment of those claims, to be paid out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

That for the purpose of effecting the whole of that payment, the President of the United States be authorised to borrow a sum not exceeding 1,750,000 dollars, at an interest not exceeding six per cent a year.

And that so much of the proceeds of the duties on merchandise and tonnage as may be necessary, be appropriated for the payment of the interest and for the reimbursement of the principal of the loan

which may eventually be effected by virtue of the preceding provision.

It is not proposed to charge that loan on the sinking fund, because it's amount, in case it shall be effected, cannot at present be ascertained; and because it may, perhaps, under the then existing circumstances of the Treasury, be found more expedient not to borrow the money, and, in lieu of it, to pay out of the sinking fund the whole or part of the two last instalments payable by virtue of the Convention with Great-Britain, as authorized by the Act making provision for the payment of the whole of the public debt.

It is evident that the possibility of thus providing for the payment of the interest of a new debt of thirteen millions of dollars, without either recurring to new taxes or interfering with the provisions heretofore made for the payment of the existing debt, depends on the correctness of the estimate of the public Revenue which has been submitted. Although it is not without diffidence that the hope of such favorable result is entertained, some reliance is placed on the solidity of the basis on which the estimate is grounded. It rests principally on the expectation that the revenue of the ensuing years shall not be less than that which accrued in the year 1802. No part of it depends on the probable increase which may result from the neutrality of the United States during the continuance of the war in Europe; nor even on the progressive augmentation, which, from past experience may naturally be expected to arise from the gradual increase of population and wealth. Nor has that effect been taken into consideration which the uninterrupted free navigation of the Mississippi, and the acquisition of New-Orleans may have either on the sales of the public lands, or on the general resources of the inhabitants of the western states.

All which is respectfully submitted.
ALBERT GALLATIN.
Secretary of the Treasury.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, October 24.

Debate continued from our last.

Mr. Dawson said that when the gentleman from Maryland moved the appointment of a select committee he had voted against it, and for the very reason now assigned by him. As to the propositions, at present offered, they had been severely reflected upon by the select committee; and if referred to that committee, the House ought, in the first instance, to decide the principle. As to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Maryland, he conceived it scarcely necessary to make a single remark upon it, as the House was disposed to reduce rather than to extend the number of persons from whom a choice should be made. If adopted it will give the House of Representatives a right to vote for 176 persons, as no candidate might have more than one vote.

Mr. Nicholson believed the proposition of the select committee would reduce them to the same situation, as if of the 176 votes given, one was given to each candidate, no one would be higher than another. The proper reply to this remark, saw that it was an extreme case not likely to happen. Mr. N. said he was not so anxious that his amendment should succeed, as that the principle should be fixed in that house some way or other.

Mr. Goodard said, though he would not pledge himself to vote for the proposed amendment to the Constitution in any shape whatever, yet he was in favor of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Maryland. He thought with him, that there was no great danger from the latitude allowed the House of Representatives, as they were chosen by the people as well as the electors; nor could he perceive why they were more to be distrusted than the electors. But the principal reason that operated with him in favor of the amendment was that it extended the right of suffrage in the House of Representatives. It is well known that our system is that of a confederation. There appeared to him no danger of 176 persons being voted for; the nature of the government was such that but few persons would be voted for. But if no choice is made by the electors, he wished the right of the House of Representatives to be extended for this reason, because it will increase the power of the small states. As he conceived, the original proposition went effectually to impair the rights of the small states; and indeed any amendment would have that effect; but the amendment of the gentleman from Maryland having this effect, as little as possible, he should vote for it.

Mr. Smilie would wish one principle altered in the report of the select committee, viz. that which confined the election of a President to the three highest persons voted for. It was impossible for human wisdom to provide for all cases that might occur. Their time was not well spent in providing for cases extremely remote. He had but one object in view, the designation of office. And the more simple the proposition, the more likely they were to obtain this object. It should be recollect-ed that the Constitution was the act of the people, and ought not to be altered till inconveniences actually arise under it. He believed, though particular parts might be defective in theory, they ought not to be changed till practical inconveniences had been experienced. No such inconvenience had been yet felt from chusing the President from the five highest on the list. Is it then prudent to embarrass the great principle in which the government concurred with incidental propositions, when there was no necessity for them? This amendment was

to obtain the assent of thirteen legislative bodies before it would be binding. The simpler then the proposition the more likely it was to succeed. His idea, therefore, was to leave the Constitution as it now stood, so far as related to a choice being made from the five highest, and only so far to change it as related to a designation of the office.

Mr. Sanford said the great object of the amendment ought to be to prevent persons voted for as Vice-President from becoming President. If the amendment effected this, it was sufficient. All other innovation upon the Constitution was improper: and no dangers could arise from extending the right of the House of Representatives to making a choice from the five highest.

Mr. Rodney said that in the select committee he had been in favor of the number stated in the Constitution. He was not for innovating on the Constitution. One little more than was absolutely necessary. As to the mere designation of office, the people looked for and expected it; and if that were obtained, they would be satisfied. He well knew that if amendments to this simple proposition were multiplied, objections to the whole would also be increased. Having been originally in favor of five, and thinking the inconveniences apprehended by some gentlemen not likely to occur, he should vote in favor of the amendment of the gentleman from Maryland, principally on the reason assigned by the gentleman from Connecticut, that it would allow to the smaller states a larger scope of choice.

Mr. Elliott hoped the amendment of the gentleman from Maryland would not prevail; and coming as he did himself from a small state, he trusted the house would pardon him for assigning his reasons for that hope. He felt confidence in the House of Representatives, as well as the gentleman from Connecticut; but he was of opinion that their discretion ought to be limited. The amendment will give the House of Representatives the unqualified power of electing from the whole number from the list of persons voted for as president; and on this ground he opposed it. It was said to be a question of larger and smaller states, and those who represent the smaller states were called upon to check the usurpation of the larger states: Our system was undoubtedly tolerative; and there might be danger of an usurpation of the large states if the small ones were not protected by the constitution. His wish was that they might be so guarded. But he still thought the discretion of the House of Representatives ought to be limited. When this subject was first discussed, an observation of a gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Clayton) had struck him with force. That gentleman had correctly stated that according to the proposition then before the House, one candidate might have 87 votes, another 86, and three have one vote, and a choice be made from among the candidates having but one vote. Should the amendment of the gentleman from Maryland obtain, the same right would exist in the House of Representatives. But the gentleman asks if any House of Representatives will dare to elect a person having but one vote. He hoped they would always dare to do their duty, and it would then be their constitutional right. But Mr. E. thought they ought not to possess this discretion. Gentlemen further say the great object is a designation of the office. It is so. It was his sincere wish that that simple object should be attained. But he believed there would be no danger in adding to the proposition an amendment restricting the number from which the choice should be made.

Mr. G. W. Campbell said he too represented a small state and was anxious to preserve the rights of the small states. But in a great constitutional question, while these rights were not lost sight of, principle ought also to be regarded. This, he conceived to be his duty, whatever effect it might have upon the state he represented. For this reason he considered it proper to express his ideas on the present occasion. It was a vital principle to preserve the constitution as pure as possible. This rendered it necessary to show that the proposition of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Clay) came nearer to the principle of the constitution than that offered by the gentleman from Maryland. He had already observed that, there being at present no designation, four was the smallest possible number from which a choice could be made; to this number one was added, making altogether five. In future elections, there will be 176 electors, and if there be a designation of office, but one person can have a majority. To confine the choice to two persons will, therefore, in principle, approach as near as possible to the original principle of the constitution.

Mr. C. was in favor of preserving that part of the constitution which directed the election to be made by states, wishing as little innovation as possible on the principles of the constitution. He did not, however, conceive a mere change of words dangerous, but the establishment of a principle that deprived the people of the power of electing those who possessed the largest share of their confidence. He was decidedly in favor of whatever had this effect, as according with the true spirit of the constitution; and he was, therefore, opposed to the amendment of the gentleman from Maryland. His own opinion too was, that it was best to express in one article whatever related to the election of president and vice-president, than refer to the constitution, by which the provisions on that subject would be rendered much clearer.

The question was then taken on Mr. Nicholson's amendment, and lost—Ayes 29—Noes 77.

Mr. Smilie, in order to try the principle, would move to strike out "three," and insert "five."

Mr. Findley seconded the motion.

Mr. Dawson would only repeat a remark, which he had already made. The select committee, in proposing three as the number from which an election should be made, did not consider themselves as departing in the least from the spirit of the constitution; as when both president and vice-president were voted for, without discrimination, the choice was made from five.

Mr. Smilie said, he did not know that there would be any danger in this innovation; but it was his wish not to alter the constitution except in cases of necessity.

Mr. Goddard said he was in favor of this amendment for the same reason that he had been in favor

of that proposed by the gentleman from Maryland. The gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Campbell) has told us that it was our duty to act, not from the motives of interest, but duty. Mr. G. considered it as his duty so to act as to protect the interests of his constituents, and of the state which he had the honor to represent. The gentleman further observes, that in limiting the number from which a choice may be made, we shall ensure a nearer approach to the will of the people. Now what is that will, but the will of the large states of Virginia, New-York and Pennsylvania. He apprehended there might be cases where the interests of the smaller states might be materially affected. The larger states will generally have the first nomination of the persons voted for as President and Vice-President. If we dislike all the candidates, neither of whom will have a majority of all the electoral votes, we may select from among them the one that best pleases us. He considered the constitution so framed as to guard all the states.—And if gentlemen are so tenacious of its vital principle, let them suffer it to remain as it is. But if there is a determination to alter it, which he feared was the case, he hoped no greater alteration would be made than was necessary to secure the end gentlemen professed to have in view. The greater the number of candidates, the greater, in his opinion, would be the influence of the smaller states. Nor could there be any danger from resposing a discretion in the House of Representatives, as they were elected by the people as well as the electors; and when it was known by the people that on them devolved the eventual election, they would be chosen in preference to the discharge of this duty, as well as the other duties constitutionally imposed upon them.

Mr. Alston was opposed to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Smilie) to the amendment of the select committee, because in his opinion it would have a tendency to bring the election of a President of the United States more frequently into the House of Representatives, than otherwise it would be brought; he was as much disposed to guard against the influence of the large states, as any member upon that floor.

The gentleman from Connecticut, last up (Mr. Goddard) was in favor of the amendment because he thought it calculated to lessen the influence of the larger states. For his part Mr. A. thought very different from that gentleman, he believed that provided the amendment should be accepted to, it would be an inducement to any one of the larger states to prevent an election of president by the electors of the several states, that if the votes of a large state should be withheld from any one of the candidates proposed as president, it would prevent such candidates from maintaining a majority of all the votes of the electors. What then, Mr. Alston asked, would be the consequence. The choice would have to be made by that house, which circumstance he never wished to witness again; this he conceived to be an important point, to guard against as much as possible.

He believed the fewer the number of the candidates or persons voted for, that the choice of president was confined to, the less chance there would be for that house to be called upon to make it. Should they adopt the amendment proposed, a strong inducement would be held out to any one of the large states, which might be displeased with the candidate proposed as president, to withhold the vote of their state, by which a majority of the votes of all the electors would not be given to any one candidate, because the whole vote of a large state given to their favorite would be certain to bring him within the five highest upon the list; but on the contrary should they confine the choice to be made out of the two highest upon the list agreeably to the proposition of another gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Clay) which had been withdrawn, many still would be more likely to promote the election of one of the candidates most likely to get the largest number of votes. He was therefore much better pleased with the motion which had been withdrawn. He should therefore give his vote against the present proposition, and should if rejected, he would himself renew the proposition made by the gentleman from Pennsylvania on the other side of the house, (Mr. Clay) should it not be renewed by the gentleman himself.

Mr. Randolph said he came to the House under the impression that another subject would have occupied their attention on account of its primary importance, not meaning, however, to disparage the importance of an amendment to the constitution. But on a subject which must be discussed in a few days, that all it was proper that time should be lost. The proposed amendment to the constitution was not he believed, so extremely pressing as to require immediate attention. The subject to which Mr. R. had expected the attention of the House, would have been first directed was the Treaty with France. Hoping that the committee would have decided on the amendment at an early hour, he had refrained from any motion.—But perceiving that a decision was not likely soon to be made, he would move that the committee should rise, for the purpose of taking up the Treaty respecting Louisiana.

Mr. Dawson opposed the rising of the Committee.

The question was taken on Mr. Randolph's motion, and carried—Ayes 60—Noes 55. Carried. When the Committee rose.

A Valuable Tract of Land FOR SALE.

Will be Sold at Public Auction, before the Eagle Tavern, on Wednesday, 14th Dec. next, (if not previously disposed of.)

THAT valuable estate in the county of Chesterfield, late the property of Archibald Cary Esq. deceased, and known by the name of

AMPTHILL.

This property being well known, it is unnecessary to describe it particularly. For further information respecting the land, and for terms of sale, apply to

Thomas Taylor, v. M. Richmond, Nov. 2, 1803. epts

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1803.

—PORT OF RICHMOND—

—ENTERED—

Ship Industry, Vickery, London.
Big Nancy, Brown, Liverpool.
Sch. Henrietta, Lewis, Cry-Point.
Sloop Mary Ann Caroline, Vail, N. London.

—CLEARED—

Ship Planter, Boust, Rotterdam.
Sch. Nancy, Hawkins, Philadelphia.
Sailey, Dickey, Ditto.
Betsey, Harbitt, Ditto.
Sloop Juno, Souy, Ditto.
Independence, Steelman, Ditto.

The following Resolution, after very lengthy and important debates, was passed by the House of Representatives on the 28th ult.—Ayes 88—Noes 31.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the different states, as an amendment to the constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the said Constitution, viz.

In all future elections of President and Vice-President, the electors shall name in their ballots, the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots, the person voted for as Vice-President, of whom one at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state, with themselves. The person voted for as president, having a majority of the votes of all the electors appointed, shall be the president; and if no person have such majority, then from the five highest on the list of those voted for as president, the House of Representatives shall choose the president, in the manner directed by the constitution. The person having the greatest number of votes as vice president, shall be the vice president; and in case of an equal number of votes for two or more persons, for vice President, they being the highest on the list, the Senate shall choose the vice president from those having such equal number, in the manner directed by the constitution.

The following bill from the Senate, as amended, was read the third time in the House of Representatives on the 28th ult. and passed—Ayes 89—Noes 23, AN ACT.

To enable the President of the United States to take possession of the territories ceded by France to the United States, by the treaty concluded at Paris, on the thirtieth of April last; and for the temporary government thereof.

BE IT ENACTED, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to take possession of, and occupy the territory ceded by France to the United States, by the treaty concluded at Paris on the thirtieth of April last, between the two nations; and that he may for that purpose, and in order to maintain in the said territories the authority of the United States, employ any part of the army and navy of the United States, and of the force authorized by an act passed the third day of March last, entitled "an act directing a detachment from the militia of the United States, and for erecting certain arsenals" which he may deem necessary, and so much of the sum appropriated by the said act as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the purpose of carrying this act into effect; to be applied under the direction of the President of the United States.

SECT. 2. And be it further enacted, That until the expiration of the present session of Congress, or unless provision be sooner made for the temporary government of the said territories, all the military, civil and judicial powers, exercised by the officers of the existing government of the same, shall be vested in such person and persons, and shall be exercised in such manner as the president of the United States shall direct, for maintaining and protecting the inhabitants of Louisiana in the full enjoyment of their liberty, property and religion.

[FROM THE AURORA.]

"There have been many rumours in circulation for a week past respecting the conduct Spain meant to pursue in regard to the cession of Louisiana to the United States—all however tended to create a belief that she was unfriendly to the measure; though we had formed an opinion, we hesitated to express it, until the appearance of the letter from Cadiz. The part of that letter most interesting to the people of this country was the assertion that Spain meant to remonstrate against our taking effective steps in the Louisiana treaty—knowing—

"1st. That the treaty between France and Spain, by which the latter ceded Louisiana to the former, had been actually and formally ratified.

"2d. That the Spanish king's order for delivering that country to the authorized French agent, had been transmitted to the Spanish officer at New-Orleans.

"We conceive it ridiculous to suppose that Spain should afterwards pretend to dictate to France what she should do with territory bonafide her own property.

Notwithstanding, however, the evident absurdity of such a step, we find by our advices from Washington that the Spanish minister did remonstrate to our government against the ratification of the treaty with France. So far, therefore, we were mistaken in our notice of the letter from Cadiz. That part of the letter which strongly insinuates an intention on the part of Great Britain to interfere against the United States, according to the letters from Washington, deserves no credit whatever.

"We regret that we have not yet received details of the proceedings at Washington, the facts however, we are possessed of we believe to comprise the principal points of interest to the reader. They are:—

"The minister of the king of Spain delivered a remonstrance to the government of the United States, against the ratification of the treaty with France, by which we were to become possessed of Louisiana.

"The only reason assigned by the Spanish minister for this step, so far as we are advised, was:—that, the principal condition of the treaty of St. Idelfonzo, on which Spain ceded Louisiana, &c. to France, had not been complied with by the latter power.

"That condition was that France should procure the king of Etruria to be recognized as such by all the powers of Europe.

"We are further informed that, the remonstrance from the Spanish minister had been transmitted by the President to the senate some time previous to the ratification of the treaty with France; it appears to have had no weight with that body, in preventing the ratification of the treaty, nor can it be considered by any one as meeting more than ordinary notice."

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

CINCINNATUS,

TO THE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(No. XI.)

Virginia, the 1st of November, 1803.

NOTHING is more certain, than, that a system of immoral private principles, will always be productive of an impolitic and ruinous train of public events. Society is formed of men; and men are so connected with, and dependent on each other in society, that there is scarce any principle or action among them, even in their individual capacities, that is not productive of some good or evil of a social cast. And when applied in an immediate public direction, the principles and actions of individuals have a much more important and influential effect, and determine more the state of society, than even the most solemn and positive written compacts themselves. The latter have been found, in all the experiments yet made of them, but very flexible and pliant things, in the hands of the former. They will shape and mould them to the taste and relish of their own inclinations. And, if they are wicked, they will only the sooner accomplish their improper views under the convenient mantle of so wide an authority, as a public system, thus writhing and winding to different objects, as different exigencies or various circumstances, in arriving at these objects, may render it necessary; or, to extend the idea on a still more liberal scale, as the minds of different individuals may vary, even without any intention, in either, of doing harm or—in truth, from what we have already seen, of the most opposite constructions put upon the same system, of a written kind, by different individuals, there can be no doubt, but that men and their principles and other personal qualifications, and not systems and things, determine all the great and interesting concerns of this life; and, consequently, that such private and personal qualities as the virtues or vices of individuals, have all and every thing to do in our public and national affairs. The one will as inevitably mark the course of the other, as the current will, with unrestrainable certainty, proceed from its source. Evil will be productive of evil; and good of good.

We have then here in this position, which I take it cannot be controverted by the most artful sophistry, an ample text on which may be written, and a true standard by which may be tried, on the solemn and convincing testimony of the principles and conduct I have been describing, the real merits of different opposing parties, in their various professions and actions for the public good. Where sincerity, truth and virtue have been found wanting in the more near, the more personally concerning ties of private life, they are surely to be expected in much abundance, as to fill out that more extended measure of public good, in the wider and outer circles of political society!—If then, the principles and actions of men in private life form any criterion by which we may judge of their public designs, there are surely, sufficient on the one hand, to lay a dead weight of both folly and wickedness, on the other;—there is at least one private vice to account for every public iniquity, we have seen and experienced, even in the United States!—There are great allowances, it is true, to be made for a difference of opinion. "Every difference of opinion," it is said, "is not a difference of principle." We have called by different names brethren of the same principle. We are all republicans; we are all federalists!—But the federalists have not yet experienced, a Joseph's forgiveness of his brethren, for even attempting, as has been said, to sell the republicans as slaves, in a political sense, any more than the have found his faithfulness to a Potiphar, in regard to other men's wives, in a moral and private point of view!

Not only the most unheard of persecutions have been practiced towards them, in open defiance of all the most plain, pointed, and solemn promises that could possibly have been made; but even some of the most sacred articles of our constitution have been violated, and the civility of its principles prostituted to the low and pitiful purposes of personal revenge; while our public interests have been sacrificed, in many instances, as a satisfactory reward, for a variety of private gratifications. It would be really gratifying, if, in the course I have heretofore taken, or would now willingly take, in delineating the public characters of men and measures, every private or personal consideration which lead to such public objects, could be entirely omitted. But how can any just likeness be drawn, by leaving out all the most prominent parts which compose the original? Private vice, or mental imbecility in individuals, is, unquestionably, the foundation of all public, as well as private misconduct. How then are improper characters for, or improper actions in public servants, to be pointed out without examining into that foundation? If I should have proceeded to point out a train of public measures, such as have actually occurred in this country, without previously analyzing and substantiating the different qualities and absolute properties from which it was both natural and likely such measures should have sprung; instead of gaining credit for what was actually true, and highly censurable in others, I should have been considered as a monster myself, hatching such tales, as could have no possible foundation or cause for their existence, but in the malignity or depravity of the retailer's own disposition. If I had drawn a picture, of one of the first characters in the United States, defending to the low and miserable means of personal infamy, falsehood and folly, made up of public flattery and private censure and abuse of the same persons and the same measures, and that too in a way easy and almost certain of detection, as the means of affixing some original defect or depravity as the

cause of such inconsistency; such facts could not possibly be believed, except indeed where they were known by the actual experience of their miserable effects. If I had accused a person, thus exalted in society, with the most flagrant violations of all the most flattering promises and professions, in the very outlet of his public career, without some previous proof of an original or constitutional infirmity; then might I be suspected of imperfection, in point of credibility, myself. But, if, on the other hand, I should have established the existence of the most debased and miserable disposition of infirmity, accompanied by the most inordinate appetite for every loose and immoral gratification, in such individual, from his very release from the incarceration of the cradle, up to his entrance in the cabinet; then shall I have opened a view to the means of judging of the motives of particular actions. Then shall I have left no excuse, for the blindest prejudice even, to continue its devoted infidelity, to the most flagitious turpitude, in public transactions, ever exhibited to the view, of a much injured and contumeliously insulted people!

Such prejudice may affect its usual indifference, while it winds and twines, to shelter the incorrigible culprit from the merited strokes of such an investigation; but, sooner, or later, the fatal film of delusive blindness, will be couched from the understanding of the honest and virtuous; whatever may be now said, to shock their delicacy, against such "lacerations of the press," which were once, however, held to very useful and salutary to the public discernment!—What, but the most obstinate and stupid prejudice and partiality, could ever make a whole nation, forever, both blind and deaf, to the most palpable and barefaced contradictions, between the professions and actions, of the very same men, and almost in the very same breath? What, but the most virulent party-madness, could ever have led to the wild and incoherent ravings in favour of a man, whose professions about the "fameless of the political principles among us;" whose assurances "to do equal justice to all;" and whose promises to punish only "delinquency, oppression, intolerance and an anti-revolutionary adherence to our enemies," were coupled immediately, and at the same instant, with the most bitter and malignant division and classification, of all the citizens of the United States, into different "sects;" a determination "to correct the procedure of the late administrations, in placing none but those of one of these particular sects in office;" an immediate elevation to the first office of the Treasury, that chief of delinquents, that head and prime mover of a murderous, house-burning insurrection, set on foot to rob and defraud that very Treasury of its legal revenues; and, withal, a most cruel, unheard of and generally oppressive and persecuting dismissal from office, all the most worthy and meritorious revolutionary heroes, with a remuneration, in several instances, of former tory-services, in their stead!—What, but the most blind-folded prejudice, in any party, could ever have reconciled, for a moment even, the flattering promises of "confining to specific appropriations all sums susceptible of definition; a sacred observance and preservation of the constitution; the economy of public money," and many things equally agreeable; while the same person, in his very first acts of administration, made an application of the public money, to the rewarding a hireling flatterer of his predecessors; the repairing a French national vessel, for the use of those who had offered us many and great injuries and insults; and who employed the first favorable moment in dismissing from office, a whole train of judges, whose integrity and independence were dreaded as unfavorable to a certain system of criminal views, and that, contrary to one of the most express and sacred guarantees in the constitution of the United States!—Professions and practices, the barefaced contradiction of which, nothing could ever have equalled or accounted for, but the natural depravity and baseness of the disposition from whence they proceeded!—Which, nothing could ever have reconciled, for a moment even, I must here repeat, but prejudices and follies in their apper vers orapologues equal to the injuries they will certainly produce!—but which prejudices and follies, will be as certainly exposed, when the real interests and calm discernments of the American people come to operate, as those qualities, now pointed out, from whence such enormities have arisen, and such prejudices in their favor have been created, will be most cordially abhorred and despised.

Yes! whatever may be our blindness for a while, the time must come, when our interests will prevail; when, the effects of folly and wickedness being felt, can no longer impose themselves, by their most delusive arts, as the very consummation of wisdom and virtue themselves! when, the subjects of idolatry will be turned into objects, which it will be, our approbation and delight, only to detect! when, constrained by the necessity of seeking our own preservation, against what we were once beguiled into a willingness, nay a determination, to worship and adore; we shall discover, unavoidably, in the effects against which we are about to guard, the wretched causes from whence our calamities have sprung! when, we shall discover, that weakness, with depravity and immorality, in private dispositions, are not the best calculated to produce the most wise and virtuous effects, in the "gession of our public affairs!" That the temperance of imbecility alone was no more calculated to guard us against the furies of a tyrannical reign, than the blasphemous orgies of an imported infidel, surrounded by embodied bands of regularly trained demoralizing Atheists, were calculated to produce a religious effect; or, the wife and celebrated scheme for a "Dry Dock" even, was likely to answer the salutary ends, of preserving our national vessels, against the injuries of shrinking, and all the wrecks, incident to the navigation of their improper element!

No!—when the faithful historian, at least, contemplating from the serene stage of impartial age, shall behold, the deceptive and defective base, on which were erected, in the very infancy, and, what should have been supposed, the innocence of our political existence, the controlling principles of our, then, "future destinies;" what will be the melancholy, tho' true and candid narration? That a people, who had, by one vigorous effort, emancipated themselves from the domination of one of the most powerful nations ever on earth; should, even during the very generation, during the existence of the very heroes who had given them political life, suffer themselves to dwindle into that listless disposition, that folly and credulity of adulation for those, whose only display of mighty services consisted in professions and words, without one useful action; as to induce them to submit to, and even approve of, not only the most ungrateful neglect, nay even the most direct oppressions of those who had hazarded most in their favor; but, by the folly of their applauds, of all the weak and wicked theories and practices, of one of the merest woman-hearted usurpers, and visionaries in politics, lay the foundation of the destruction of those liberties they had so nobly achieved, and every thing moral, virtuous and glorious expected therefrom! Nor will the historian stop here; but, proceeding to delineate man as well

as MEASURES, will pourtray with a candid and impartial pencil, both the personal and political character and qualities of him, who had the artifice and baseness of address, to become the foundation and first cause of all our misfortunes,—thus!

Among the few in the American colonies, who, under the small encouragement given by the British government to genius and merit, the native growth of the soil; this extraordinary man was one who turned his attention, at an early period of life, to literary acquirements. Possessed of considerable genius, still more industry, and abundant more ambition, he soon acquired a degree of celebrity, in these respects, attached, at that day, to the characters of but few of his countrymen. This advantage pushed him forward, at an early period of life, into public view; into the public service of his country, as a legislator, the only road, almost, then open to public preferment, at least for natives of but obscure origin; and placed him in a favorable stand, among a few others, at the commencement of our revolutionary struggles. Unfortunately, however, he was totally deficient in the main quality, then requisite, for the entire gratification of his unbounded ambition. It was necessary in such a contest, equally dear to every one, that those who put themselves in the foremost and most conspicuous positions, should, at least, have personal firmness and resolution sufficient to meet the most destructive consequences. Here our hero, though of the most convenient age, and with all the most commanding advantages in his favor, did little more than distinguish himself in that particular way, and that particular art, for which, of all other things, he was, thro' all the after stages of his character, the most remarkable. He even made a faint to become a military character; and putting himself at the head of some volunteer or militia corps, became a Virginia Colonel, always a convenient travelling title, but then a good deal more so; upon which, however, he marched no further towards the field of battle, than to the first convenient, snug and secure post of civil preferment, that fell in his way!—And here all those charming qualities and propensities, both of a personal and political nature, for which he has been since so much celebrated, came fully out to view.

Having early imbibed a specious, tho' erroneous way of thinking and reasoning, from certain authors of sceptical renown; even ambitious to shine in literary fame; and never restrained by the delicacy of his ethics in the choice of the means; he distinguished himself, in early life, for being governed by a dogmatical, malignant and unrelenting disposition,—but little attached, of course, to any of the moral principles of liberality, modesty or truth! Thro' some of which qualities, some of his most intimate contemporaries have traced him in many of his after private and public actions. He was one, it is said, of a committee of Congress, who framed the "DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE;" some say the sole author of the first draft, which was to be altered as to leave but few of its original ideas, and to occasion him to withdraw from the committee, in a fit of peevish mortification and disgust. Others claimed for him, after the war and when it was desired to raise his popularity, the whole credit of its absolute authorship; which is probably correct, as it has many fantastic features, as well as some quaint and far-fetched expressions (if I may be allowed a Virginia term) for which his productions have always been ridiculously remarkable; and as the circumstance of the concealment too of that, seemingly now important fact, during the time of doubt and danger, and the promulgation of it since, for ambitious purposes, most perfectly correspond with some of his other qualities, for which he has been ever distinguished in all his after and higher claims to preferment. If the revolution had failed, it would probably have been the work of some rash and inconsiderate members of that committee; and the mighty individual merits of its after reputed author have been entirely lost, or at least, modestly divided among the majority of the whole Congress!

He was afterwards appointed one of three, to revise the laws of his own state; in which he stood conspicuously distinguished, for his theoretical and visionary fondness for strange and out of the way things;—for preferring mere idle schemes of fancy, to solid matters of experience and utility, nay even to the promotion of the real welfare of society,—in exhibiting and recommending to his country, in one instance, a law, containing a most ridiculous, wild, and in some particulars, obsolete and impracticable scheme "for proportioning crimes and punishments;" and in another, a blundering and ignorant "law of descents," which actually sent, we have been told, several large estates out of the families to whom they belonged, into the possession of strangers, and would have been productive of great iniquity and confusion, had it not been speedily amended. Notwithstanding his extreme caution to avoid danger during the revolutionary struggles of his country, his ambition placed him in several conspicuous situations, which the construction of his nerves was not well calculated to support under all circumstances. He never failed to retreat from those situations, however, in some secure and inaccessible hiding place, or pretended retirement from public employment, whenever the times began to wax unusually warm, or real dangers threatened. Yet, he contrived, by his persevering cunning and artful insinuations, always keeping some cat's-paw between his own hand and the fire, to raise himself to one of the highest stations belonging to the government of nations.

In that situation, it was his first study to make a most flattering and promising public speech, in which he professed a determination to do all the good in his power to his enemies, and many other noble public as well as private things. But these were only words. His acts were different. He embraced the first opportunity to do all the injury in his power to those independent characters who had opposed his elevation to that exalted situation; among whom was even one of the immediate descendants of those, who had been the very benefactors and first cause of his, and his own father's rise and prosperity in life. Instead of conciliating, he seemed to study every means of widening the breach of party animosities. He was the first to declare, openly, the principle of rendering the first magistracy of the nation, the medium through which was to be sacrificed to the vindictive party feelings of the individual, not only every citizen, but every law and measure of his predecessors; under pretence "of complying with the will of the majority, as expressed in the election of the principal." Under this principle, he not only determined to discharge from office all those who differed from him in opinion; but, taking the constitution, the laws, and the whole of the departments of the government into his own hands, he undertook to judge of the constitutionality of laws in favor of his own party; to dispense with public prosecutions against them, under former acts; to open to them the public purse in discharge of former fines; to propose, or rather direct, the discharge of a considerable part of the national judiciary; and, in a word, to abrogate and annul the whole constitution; making his own mind, and above all, his own breath, the sole repositories of political, as they

certainly were, of the most proper cast, for criminal justice!

After this, his other acts became of little or no relative account. The establishment of this grand republican principle, of rendering every thing subservient to different succeeding, malevolent party feelings; swallowed up every other consideration, and prepared, for some of the other presidential elections, a system of retaliation and revenge, which, instead of resembling the mild and peaceable course intended by the constitution, became, like the laws of Draco, written in blood! In a word, civil war ensued. The states became divided. Property and person became entirely insecure. All the horrid scenes of the French revolution were acted over in America. The virtuous, the religious and most of those who were of any worth in society, took refuge in the eastern states and other well regulated countries. What became of him who was the cause of all this mischief (if then living) is not now known.—He had shrunk, in all probability, into some corner of obscurity, some safe retreat, as he had been accustomed to do in times of danger; while others were left to bear up thro' those difficulties; on which, however, he had taken the advantage in the first emotions of their elevating fury, to rise above that humble level from which he never could have lifted himself by the intuitive strength of his own merits, and without the commencement, at least, of some such external, strengthening cause.

But we must now here take our leave, for the present, of this supposed future historian and history;—and let us adjure ourselves, in the name of all that is valuable to men and honorable to nations, to lay aside our follies and our prejudices, to prevent the necessity and the disgrace of such a narration; to prevent (by discarding in future from our confidence and our choice, the author of such disgrace) our names being handed down to posterity, with his, in the darkest colours of fame, and the best merited distinction of never fading disgrace!

CINCINNATUS.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

MR. DAVIS.

It has long been a general complaint by citizens and strangers, that our public roads are too much neglected, and more particularly those that lead from the Capitol to the Western Country. The comparative expense of repairing them would be nothing in the scale when weighed with the advantages that would result to the community at large. Our country, in every part, increases daily in wealth and population; 'tis therefore hoped that our Legislature will be prompt and liberal in their aid to so useful and necessary a purpose.

The writer of this lately crossed the Blue Ridge in company with the Augusta commissioners of the road, who were appointed by that county to examine and make their reports on the nearest and most eligible passage from Rockfish Gap to the Capitol. On descending through the Gap from Mr. Paul's Tavern, we were greatly surprised on finding at the base of the Mountain, the surveyors whom we had left the day before many miles behind us. They informed of their having surveyed a new track, capable of being made, a small expense, a better road, and nearer by 25 one miles to the Capitol than the old one. 'Tis purposed by the people of the back counties to petition the next General Assembly for a law in their favor to have this new discovered track made into a turnpike road, and it is sincerely to be hoped that no local consideration of any selfish individual should interpose to be beneficial and laudable a plan for general utility. At the summit of the Gap on the Blue Ridge, there is a plain level which commands a vast, extended and beautiful prospect of the surrounding country. On this air-built spot Mr. Paul proposes to erect a spacious house of entertainment sufficient to accommodate any number of travellers, and particularly he promises to provide every thing there attainable for the ease, comfort and amusement of those who pass that way to the Springs for health during the autumnal months.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 28.

The fast sailing ship Triton, captain Carberry, arrived at this port last evening in 33 days from Liverpool. She left there on the 20th September, and Capt. Carberry obligingly favoured the Editor of the MERCANTILE ADVERTISER with London papers to the 18th, and Liverpool papers to the 19th. They afford very little intelligence.

Prince William of Gloucester has been appointed to the chief command of a certain district comprising four counties, and has fixed his headquarters at the St. Domingo House in Liverpool, where he arrived on the 10th September.

A considerable armament had sailed from the British ports on a secret expedition, supposed to make a descent on the coast of France.

By accounts from Madrid, said to be of unquestionable authority, dated the 13th of August, we are assured that Spain has purchased her neutrality during the present war for six millions of livres per month, or three millions sterling a year; and Portugal has also purchased her neutrality for three millions of livres per month, or one million and a half sterling a year. Thus, Bonaparte has extorted from Spain and Portugal four millions and a half sterling, to support him in the prosecution of the war.—Bonaparte, with this additional sum of four millions and a half sterling applicable to his warlike operations, becomes to Great Britain, much more formidable than when attempting to contend against her with empty coffers.

The King of England has appointed Wm. Wass Langford, Esq. to be His Majesty's Agent and Consul General at Tripoli.

The decree for preventing the entrance of packets or neutral ships into any of the ports between the Sheldt and Brest, is rigorously executed.

A report was in circulation in London on the 16th September, that the French have actually seized upon Hamburg; a step which they pretend to justify in consequence of the military preparations making by Denmark in the Dutchy of Holstein.

A rumour prevailed at Lisbon, at the date of our last advices, that the troops in Madrid, without any orders from the government, had seized on the person of the Prince of Peace, and that this extraordinary step was generally considered as the forerunner of serious disturbances in Spain.

Stocks—3 per cent consols 337-8. Omnium, 7 1-2 disc.

Mr. Lindo, who had the first consul's express permission to repair to Paris to arrange the bill drawn by the commander in chief in St. Domingo

upon the French government, was one of the passengers on board the Danish vessel which was refused admission into Calais a few days ago. The Spanish messenger and the French commissary for the exchange of prisoners were also on board. The refusal to permit such persons to land at Calais, shews the strictness with which the orders are executed for excluding from certain French ports all vessels which have touched at England. This is probably with the intention of concealing the real nature and extent of the preparations now making in the ports of the channel for the invasion of this country.

The invasion of this country will certainly be attempted by Bonaparte. His pride but not his *will* consents. What signifies the slaughter of 100,000 Frenchmen to him who takes such savage delight in the spilling of human blood? *London Paper.*

Dover, September 14.

The vessel which sailed from hence with passengers for France a few days ago, returned again last night, the French having refused to admit her into the harbour, or to land her passengers, tho' nearly the whole of them were French.

September 16.

The Nancy, flag of truce, captain Middleton, is just returned from Moritz, where she conveyed from this port prisoners of war. The captain states, that the Nancy was not suffered to enter the harbour, nor a single person, not even himself, permitted to go on shore, so very cautious are the French to prevent any information of their preparations being communicated to our government. On his arrival, a French officer, with a detachment of grenadiers, was sent on board his vessel, who treated him with civility; and with whom he had much conversation on the subject of the projected invasion. He assured the captain of the fixed determination of Bonaparte to invade England; and said, the most perfect confidence of success was entertained by the French, and if they can but succeed to land only 50,000 men, they expected to be joined by twice as many here.

WILLIAM McCAY,

CLOCK and WATCH-MAKER,

Main street—Richmond,

TAKES this method to inform the Public, that he has just received by a late arrival from Europe, a large and general assortment of GOLD and SILVER

WATCHES,

among which are elegant repeating Watches; Ladies' Gold ditto.—Also, an elegant assortment of Seals, Keys, Chains, Watch-Makers' Tools and Materials, &c.—He has likewise a few good CLOCKS for sale.—All of which he offers to dispose of on as reasonable terms, for cash, as they can be purchased in any part of the United States.

He returns his sincere thanks to his friends for the liberal encouragement he has met with since his residence in this city.

CLOCKS and WATCHES repaired on the shortest notice.

Richmond, November 5th, 1803.

VIRGINIA:

At a Superior Court of Chancery for the Richmond District, October 6, 1803,

BETWEEN

Plaintiff,

Samuel Greenhow,

AND

Defendants,

John Fenton Mercer, Charles Fenton Mercer, and John T. Brooke and James M. Garnett, administrators with the Will annexed of James Mercer,

THE defendant Charles Fenton Mercer, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, it is ordered, That the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

LAND FOR SALE.

Pursuant to a decree of King & Queen County Court, the land on which the late Col. Philip Taliaferro resided,

WILL BE EXPOSED TO SALE,

ON the premises for ready money, on the 24th day of November next, if fair, if not, on the next fair day.

THE COMMISSIONERS.

October 13, 1803.

TO BE SOLD.

On the Fifteenth day of November next, will be Sold to the highest bidder, a

FRAME HOUSE,

LATELY occupied by Messrs. Nagly & Cox, as a Slaughter-house at Rockets;—Also, a Frame House, opposite, lately occupied by James Custello. Both the above houses are built upon ground-rent, and will be sold for cash.

JOHN TAYLOR,

JOHN LESTER.

Richmond, Nov. 3, 1803.

The GRAND LODGE of Virginia will meet on the second Monday in December next.

W. H. FITZWYLLSONN, G. S.

Richmond, November 1, 1803. tdm.

DANCING.

MR. JAMES WARRELL most respectfully acquaints his Patrons and Friends, that his Dancing School will open for the season on Thursday the 10th of November.

N.B. No scholar can be permitted to come for less than one Quarter, which will consist of one and twenty days.—Terms as usual.

NOTICE.

Will be sold to the highest bidder, on the 10th day of November next, on the plantation in Cumberland county of the late Richard Thornton, decd.

ALL the HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS, PLANTATION UTENSILS and HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. A credit of six months will be allowed for all sums exceeding twenty dollars, the purchasers giving bond with approved security, to carry interest from the date if not punctually paid; and for all sums under twenty dollars, cash will be required.

Those who have claims against the estate are requested to exhibit them on that day properly substantiated, in order that arrangements may be made for their adjustment.

John Thornton,
for ADMINISTRATOR.

Hanover, Oct. 24th, 1803.

United States of America, fifth Circuit, Virginia District.

May term, 1803.

Samuel Donaldson, surviving partner of Gibson, Donaldson and Hamilton, Plaintiffs, against Duncan Rose, executor of John Bannister, deceased, Elizabeth Shippen, William Shippen, and Thomas Shippen, infants under the age of twenty one years, and William Shippen, executor of Thomas Lee Shippen, deceased, Defendants.

ON the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, it is ordered, that the defendant, Rose, do make up an account of his administration of the estate of John Bannister, deceased, before one of the Commissioners of this Court, who is directed to make report thereof to the Court.

A Copy—Telle,

James Blagrove, D. C.

Commissioner's Office,
Richmond, Oct. 10, 1803.

THE parties concerned are desired to take notice that I have appointed Friday, the 15th day of November next for carrying the within decreal order into effect, upon which day their attendance is required at my office, with their papers and accounts ready for examination.

WM. HAY, M. C.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away on Monday the 20th June last, a NEGRO GIRL, called

SALLY.

LATELY the property of Mr. William Robert, son of Manchester. She is a tall, spare, black Girl, about twenty years old, floops much, has very short knotty hair, which she attempts to make longer by plaiting; her nose turns up and is very thick at the end. Davy and Peter Norton, in Richmond or Manchester, are her uncles, by whom it is probable she is harbored.—She is a good femerch.

I will give the above reward to any person who will secure her in Jail so that I get her again.

JOHN GILLIAM.

Prince George, near Petersburg, July 15, 1803.

THE Subscriber has moved from the house heretofore occupied by him, to one on the opposite side of the street, two doors above the Post-Office, and next door to the Light-House, where he continues to do business as usual.

COMMISSION,

—HE HAS ON HAND AT LOW PRICES—
Holland Gin in pipes, Coffee by the hhd.
French Brandy in do, Cotton Cards by the box.

Patent Balances,
of various sizes.

Edmund W. Rootes.

October 28th, 1803.

Powhatan county, Oct. 26, 1803.
The public are hereby cautioned against taking an assignment of a BOND of mine, to Mr. Thomas Logwood, dated about the 23d of February, 1802, and made payable the 25th of December following. I do not recollect the exact sum, but think it is between thirteen and fifteen pounds, which I am determined not to pay until I am compelled to do so.

MARY STRATTON.

Cash given for UNITED STATES STOCK and STATE CERTIFICATES.

W. WEST.

N.B. The Office of the Cashier of the Mutual Assurance Society is removed to the room occupied by the Collector of Customs, a door above the Post Office.

W. W.

Oct. 26th, 1803.

JOHN LESSLIE,
Has just received from London and Bristol,
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Cut Glafs,

In Table Sets, &c. &c. and an ample supply of

COPPER,

Raised Bottoms and Sheets—which, with his usual

ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

Will be sold low for Cash, Country Produce, or

Acceptances payable here at 60 or 90 days.

Richmond, Oct. 7, 1803.

TO RENT,

THE middle tenement in the large four story Brick house nearly opposite the Post-Office, which was last occupied by Edmund W. Rootes.—For terms apply to

BEN. JAMES HARRIS, or THOMAS HARRIS.

Richmond, October 7, 1803.

I WILL SELL

THE balance of my Upper TRACT in Orange, 900 acres, in lots as may suit the purchaser or purchasers. The sale to take place at the next Orange November Court. Also, 600 acres of the Tract near the Courthouse. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

John Baylor.

October 18.

Tobacco Land FOR SALE.

IN Amherst county, on Horsley's Creek, 529 acres of rich Tobacco Land, formerly the property of Mr. Daniel Warwick, and known by the name of WINANTON. This land has the advantage of laying on the main road, leading from Amherst Court-House to Waugh's Ferry, on James River, is a valuable stand for a Country Store, with a framed house for that purpose, entirely new, and sufficiently large, having two rooms below and two above stairs, with a good brick chimney, and well under-pinned with brick, also a lumber house sixteen feet square, with a cellar of its full size walled up with stone. There is also a Taylor's and Saddler's shop, and other out houses; likewise a tolerable good dwelling house with three rooms below, and two above stairs; a kitchen, dairy, and other out houses within a mile of the store, suitable for a private family. On this tract of land there is about seventy five acres cleared; all of which is fresh and in good order for cultivation. It has also the advantage of being only seven miles from Bethel, where there is an inspection of Tobacco, and within eighteen miles of Lynchburg.

As it is presumed no person will be inclined to purchase the above without viewing the premises, they will be shown by Messrs. Taliferro & Loving, who live within a few miles of Wincanton, and fully empowered to make a sale; and the terms of payment may be known from them; as also on application to

Gilliat & Kirby.

Richmond, September 8th, 1803.

NOTICE.

A PETITION will be presented to the next General Assembly to pass an act to establish a Turnpike Road between the city of Richmond and the Coal Pits in Henrico county, called DuVal's Pits, and from thence to the main road called the Three Chopped Road.

October 10, 1803.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAS for sale 36 bales of WOOLLENS, consisting of BROAD CLOTHS, NAPD COTTONS, HALF THICKS, KERSEYS, YORK SHIRE CLOTHS, POINT BLANKETS, and one bale of extra sup. double milled DRAB CLOTH, which he will dispose of at a very low advance payable in 6 months.

ALSO FOR SALE,

Old Antigua Rum by the hhd.
A few cases of excellent old Sherry Wine, 5 years in bottle.
A few pipes of genuine Cogniac Brandy, 4th proof.
Loaf Sugar by the hhd. or 100 cwt.

Wm. Wischam.

Richmond, 26th Sept. 1803.

JOSEPH D. BELL,

FARRIER,

FROM ENGLAND.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he, having been regularly bred to the above business, intends following the same, in all its branches, at his stables near the Market House, adjoining which are convenient lots for the accommodation of sick horses. He will nick, fox, dock or trim horses in the neatest manner and on the most reasonable terms, either at his own stables or elsewhere. He will break horses either for the harness or saddle, and will cure all diseases incident to either horses or cattle.

He returns thanks for the favors already conferred on him, and hopes by attention to merit a continuance thereof.

Richmond, Sept. 22.

FOR SALE, My LOT and HOUSES,

IN York Town, on the main street, and convenient to the Church and Courthouse. The buildings are, a brick dwelling house with three rooms and a passage and convenient closets below, and three rooms and a passage above stairs, and a good cellar, a kitchen, wash house, and other out houses. This would make one of the best stands in York for a merchant or a tavern keeper. For terms apply to Mr. Robert Gibbons in York, or the subscriber in Richmond.

John Moss.

September 22, 1803.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of JAMES ANDERSON, deceased, late of the city of Williamsburg, are desired to make them known; and all those who are indebted, to make immediate payment to the subscriber, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

Robert Anderson,

Administrator of James Anderson, decd.
Williamsburg, October 11, 1803.

In the case of THOMAS HOOPER, late a

BANKRUPT.

THE Commissioners under a commission of Bankruptcy, awarded and issued forth against the said Thomas Hooper, of the city of Richmond, in the State of Virginia, merchant, intend to meet on the 29th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Rising Sun Tavern, in the said city of Richmond, in order to make a dividend of the estate and effects of the said bankrupt; when, and where the creditors, who have not already proved their debts, are to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the benefit of the said dividend.

RICHARD DENNY, CHARLES SPENCER, Assignees.
Richmond, Oct. 25, 1803.

JAMES FISHER,

Is just receiving from New-York and Philadelphia, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

IN HIS LINE—VIZ.

China coffee & tea cups, Dining sets of 179 ps. A few six quart bowls, Gunpowder tea in canisters of 3lb. &c. Boxes of 8 1/2 lb. also by the single lb. Young hyson of the first quality, Pepper and allspice in bags from 10 to 100 lb. Ginger, ground & race, Copperas, allum, brimstone and madder, in small kegs, Patent shot, from 3 to 10, Fresh cloves, nutmegs, mace, cinnamon, &c. Citron, Vase lamps, with brass mounting, Turkey cotton yarn, Also—a few half pipes of genuine Madeira, warranted four years old. Writing and wrapping paper.—A few bales of white Tienburgs, with a number of other articles which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, Country Produce, or good acceptance in town, at 60 days.

Richmond, September 23, 1803.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool A General Assortment of

GOODS,

Which they are now selling off at their usual low prices, for cash or country produce.

Richmond, September 12, 1803.

ELLIS & ALLAN,

Have just received the greater part of their London

GOODS,

By the ship Suffolk. Their full assortment will be made complete by the arrivals of the ships New-York from London, and Risson from Liverpool.

Richmond, September 13, 1803.

SAMUEL BRADDOCK,

HAVING declared himself in Richmond for the purpose of commencing one in partnership with WILLIAM SKIPPIN, at the Cumberland Mills in Cumberland county, and Farmville, Prince Edward county, solicits the favor of all those who are indebted to him, to come forward and close their accounts, or he will be driven to the necessity of employing an attorney. His counting room is over the Rose he lately occupied.

Richmond, September 28th, 1803.

LOUIS WERCQ,

MERCHANT TAYLOR,

NOT intending to carry on his business as extensively as heretofore, informs the public, that in future he shall expect materials to be paid for before they are made into clothes. He has on hand a supply of the best Cloths, Calfskins, Swansdowns, Marcellines, &c. which he will sell low for cash only. All persons having claims against him will be paid on application, and those in his debt are requested to pay their accounts to him immediately.

Richmond, October 17th, 1803.

FRANCIS FOLLET,

From New-York,

HAS OPENED A STORE OF

JEWELLERY,

HARDWARE—IRONMON-

GERY, &c.

Nearly opposite to Messrs. Robert Gamble & Co's, and next door to Messrs. I. & I. Fackler's,

WHERE he offers for sale at a low price for prompt pay only, an assortment of Gold, Gilt, Silver, Plated, Japanned, and Cutlery ware; Gold and Silver Watches, Watch Seals, Keys and Chains; Ladies and Gentlemen's Morocco Pocket Books, Gloves, Glove Ties, Elastic Garters, and Girdles; Silk Purks, Counters, Dice, Playing Cards; Ivory and Bone Chess-Men, Backgammon Tables, Battle Doors and Shuttle Cocks, Violin Strings, Flutes, Fifes, Sattin, Wood Tea Caddies, Centlemahogany Dressing Cases, and travelling Desks; Guns, Gun locks, Pistols, Swords, Sword knots, Epaulets, Military Feathers, Powder Flasks, and Shot Belts; Bird Nests, Whips, Canes, Umbrellas, Boot Jacks, Spurs, Razor Straps, Shaving Boxes, and Brushes; Powder Bags, Violet Soap, Pomatum, Tooth Powder, Essences, Reeves's Colours for Drawing and Painting in Boxes of different sizes, Hair, Lead, and Slate Pencils, Slates, Ink Powder, and Quills, Counting House Seals, Ivory, Horn, and Tortoise shell Combs, Sleeve Buttons, Jewsharps, Cork screws, Fish hooks, Pins and Needles; Tambour Needles, Flints, Table bells, Snuff Tobacco and Segar Boxes, Spectacles and Cases, Nails Hammers, Gimblets, Brads, Clout Nails, Jacks, Wood Screws, Locks, and Hinges, Rat and Mouse Traps, Britannia Metal, Iron and Pewter Table and Tea Spoons, Post and Box Coffee Mills, Fluted and Plain Grid Irons, Frying Pans, Smoothing Irons and Stands, Brass pipe, & common Bellows's, Iron and Copper Chaffing Dishes:—A few pair elegant Brass and Iron Shovels and Tongs, Surveyors Compasses, and Chains, Cases of Mathematical Instruments, Glass Globe Lamps, for Halls; Hearth, Floor, scrubbing, shoe, Cloaths, and Tooth Brushes; Spades and Shovels, Cast Iron Pots, Kettles, Bake Pans, Skillets, Spiders and Tea Kettles; with a great variety of other articles, too tedious to enumerate.

Orders will be received for Iron Castings, or, for any article of Hardware, Jewellery or Plated ware, and executed with neatness and dispatch, agreeable to pattern or description.

Richmond, October 22, 1803.

I have for SALE, at my Mill, near the city of

Richmond,

PLASTER OF PARIS,

IN the lump, or ground, ready for manure or plaster, which will be sold low, and a considerable deduction made to those who purchase by the large quantity.

RICHARD ADAMS.

August 12, 1803.

At a Court held for Goochland County, Sept. 19th, 1803,

Tarleton Hughes, Plaintiff, In Chan-
Elizabeth B. Underwood, administratrix with the Will annexed of Alexander Underwood, deceased, Defendant. Injunction.

THE defendant not having entered her appearance and given security agreeable to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that she is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, it is ordered, That the defendant appear here at or before December court next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the courthouse of this county.

A Copy—Telle, RICH. BATES, D. C.

FOR SALE,

To the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 13th of December next, at the plantation of the late THOMAS ANDERSON, deceased, in the county of Buckingham, about fourteen or fifteen likely

NEGROES,

THE stock of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP and HOGS, the plantation Tools and Utensils, the crop of Corn and Fodder, and several tracts of Land lying in Buckingham, one tract in Amherst, one in Botetourt, and one in Campbell county.

The terms of sale are, for the Negroes, cash, or approved merchants' notes, payable half in two months, the other half in six months. For the other property, 6 months credit will be allowed, on giving bond with approved security, to carry interest from the date, if not punctually paid. The sale will continue from day to day until all is sold.

JOHN HARRIS, Executors, of
NATHL. ANDERSON, }
TH. ANDERSON, }
RO. RIVES, } son, dec'd.

Abemarle, October 15, 1803.

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May be had almost every Literary work of Merit, modern and ancient, their prices by retail the same as at Philadelphia and New-York.

STATIONARY, CUTLERY, MUSIC, &c.

—LIKEWISE—

A large assortment of Patent Medicines, Dr. Solomon's Celebrated BALM of GILEAD, &c.

For LONDON, (direct)

The five new fast sailing ship, the UNITED STATES, SAMUEL REED, master; LYING at Norfolk, will take Tobacco at a moderate freight, with liberty of consignment. Apply to

M. W. Hancock & Co.

Richmond, Nov. 4, 1803.

ALMANACS,

FOR THE YEAR 1804,

For Sale at this Office.

A FEW COPIES OF Henery's Virginia Justice, For Sale at this Office.